Why Converted

Library-Burner Answers a Protest.

O. Waggoner, of Toledo, Ohlo, from in her breeding yet to this I think you agnosticism to the advocacy of Chris- will entertain no objections from the tianity, and the burning of his infidel standpoint of a Populist. he is free library, have aroused much controversy, clear of incumbrance of any kind what-He has been deluged with letters both soever; the octupus which formerly did indorsing and criticising his change of business in Kansas has never had a chatbelief. Mr. Otto Weitstein, of Rochelle, tel mortgage on the innocent Lydia, but Ill., a most active agnostic, sent Mr. her kindred have lifted many mortgages Waggoner a long letter of criticism, to off Kansas farms." The letters are as follows:

verse-its life, its order, its harmonypreme personal agent was a logical nevast aggregation of worlds and systems; and then complacently made the affirimation that a gigantic being of some sort existed in nature who first created and now governs the universe. As long as the Bible was considered an infallible guide to this faith science and reason were subdinate to the church.

But since the advent of Voltaire, Paine, Channing, Parker and Ingersoll, the infallible guide to truth, even by the she was, most brilliant minds within the church, and theism must now be subjected to the crucial test of science and reason or fall. Infinite phenomena necessitate causse to produce them. A solltary cause cannot possibly be the factor to produce all the organic forms of matter on this globe, or

all the other worlds, and attend to the gyrations, movements and infinite changes of other cosmic bodies at the same time. Omniscience and omnipotence are words easy enough to speak, but nothing in nature corresponds with them. All mind is necessarily conditioned and cannot exist.

The belief in personal immortality must be rejected for like reasons. All forms of matter are finite, begin and end; their constituents alone are eternal. Man is but a special form of matter. When this form is incinerated or disintegrated that particular form has vanished forever. Death is precisely what it appears, and what we know it to be-only this and nothing more. Believe what you know about it and you know all about it. It is reasonable to believe that when man is dead he can still live. Can a man of the form, outline and functions of the real man survive his own destruction and

nothing? If made out of something, let the spiritualists tell us what. Personally. I fear the present life and all its dread possibilities-not death. The conditions during the eternity after death being identical with the conditions before conception, why should I fear to die? Non-existence cannot possibly be in

then be reconstructed instantly out of

the least disagreeable. My dear brother truth seeker, let m implore you to consider well before you consign to the flames the highest and noblest thoughts of the world. Yours, with esteem and affection

OTTO WETTSTEIN. Rochelle, Ill., August 14, 1899.

to give my opinion in plain terms of your Schultz, Alma, Sara and Minnie Cramer, open letter of recent date. I will in as Flora and Cora Trent, Mabel Stevens terse and brief a manner as possible give and Rosa Yazel, and Messrs. Samuel you my plain views of the same.

(as you assert) of the theologians in Yazel Victor Stevens and Arthur Mulasserting that a God exists, you certainly cannot claim any right to make such, a bold assertion. A lack of understanding city was struck by lightning and his or astuteness on your part to that end mother shocked. culd be as bottomless and as far from reason as an attempt has been up to this Brown's journey with E. T. Brown.

writing to establish perpetual motion. As to the ignorance of those who asserted that there was a great God bus, Ohlo, possessed of infinite power over all the universe, you seem to leave us in total darkness as to the existence of any other power-agnostic and Ingersollian. Pray it was \$501.62t. tell us, forsooth, where is your great God upon the infinite power which pervades schools, was visiting here. all nature? And how can you or dare you presume to-dispute the fact that the incomparable power, for which we have no better name than electricity, is not intimately and insearably a part of the great divine power which "orthodox" scientists assert is the great creating,

As to the persons and their opinions that are often quoted regarding the existence or non-existence of a great God. you have said nothing about the opinion of the Hebrew nation. They emphatically assert that there is a God-the same kind of a God that you. In your fruit'ess assertions, claim does not exist. The yourself have nothing to do with the case. We want facts-not vague opin-

all the universe?

Regarding your futile attempt at argument, you seem to be entirely destitute of anything, even a shadow of an argument. You pursue the well-known course of agnostics-alias Knownothings-in telling what you do not know and what you do not want to know, instead of what you do know.

You would, if possessed of the power, destroy all but your own pet, bottomless ideas, and from the debris thereof you M. Dickson died at Geuta Springs. would never be able to raise. Phoenixor otherwise, anything good, or

much less; better, Finally, after carefully perusing and considering your so-called pleadings in the case, I have arrived at the conclusion, unqualifiedly, that you have most signally failed in every sentence to make a point or points sufficient to constitute a case, and I shall most respectfully take leave to file a tiemurrer to your pleadings in the case. If you fall to understand what I mean by this consult some good lawyer, who will inform you. Truly M. O. WAGGONER. Toledo, Ohio, August 17, 1839.

GIFT OF A HEREFORD

Yesterday in the offices of one attorney in Wichita there was a punic among the Kansas there was not much talk about Pennsylvania Reports and the English it as there is about the crop this year. Encyclopedia's of Law. Chitty on Contracts was deserted, and somebody else Torts and Duces Tecums fell into the coal scuttle. It all came about over with a Hereford helfer that has a pedigree with lithograph trimmings. She is Lydia 96167, born May 28, 1899, breeder T. R. Wall, sire Roarer 62507, dam Rosemary

The documents in the case were as folows, exhibit "A" being a letter from Wall to Campbell, to-wit and hereunto appended: "About two years ago in an Julia Buck, Ione Paul, Mahel Larimer enguarded moment I promised you a arrived in which to make good the prom- | Emma Neely and Florence McCoy.

ise, which I now do, and this shall be a bill of sale, the consideration of shich is the high regard I have for you after an acquaintance of twenty years. 'Lydis' is of royal lineage, as is shown by the certificate of registration and pedigree herewith enclosed, and she carries with The recent conversion of Mr. Marshail ancestry. While she is somewhat English her all the points indicative of a noble

which the new convert responded, vigor- Exhibit "B" being the exciamation of ously upholding his faith in Christianity. Mr. Campbell yesterday morning as he scratched his temple with work on Dear Brother-To explain the existence Nunc Pro Tunes, to-wit and as herein and operations of this Inscrutable uni- set forth: "I have practiced law with and before Judge Wall for twenty-one years. some one in the dark ages, ignorant of We have always been warm friends, and nature, conceived the notion that a su- this is not the first kindness the judge has shown me. He not only gave me a cessity to create and manipulate this fine Hereford helfer, but he requested me to go to his pasture and take my pick. which I did. It was just like handing me seventy-five dollars, for that is wha she is worth. Judge Wall is not only a good lawyer and a fine gentleman but also a warm and generous person and a good judge of cattle. I highly appreciate the gift."

Exhibit "C" being late report from College Hill saying that Mr. Campbell before midnight had made three trips with his Bible has been generally repudiated as an lantern to see if Lydia was all right, and

> WICHITA TEN YEARS AGO. The Western Union Telegraph company began furnishing electric collections with clocks over the city.

> At. Clark and Fred Bruhn had a f race on South Topeka avenue. '3ruhn won. Both were members of the fire department.

> W. A. Reed had called a meeting o those interested in straightening out Market street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets

John M. Verity, William Charles Peel and J. C. Langhome of London, held a conference here with N. F. Niederlander, and W. A. Thomas looking to the improvement of the first named gentleman's property.

The Republican county convention that year was for the resubmission of the prohibitory law.

The Republicans nominated T. F Brown for sheriff, John Doran for county treasurer. 8. Dunkin for county clerk. Daniel Murphy for register of deeds, H. H. Hendershott for surveyor and Alex

Henry Golden, a prominent brakeman of the Missouri Pacific, was killed at the Ninnescah bridge. The first of the gulf deep water meet

ings was being held in Kansas. There was a whole lot of discussion about whether the trolley wire poles should be on the side or in the center of the streets.

There was a wonderful lot of talk about closer trade relations between Wichita and St. Louis. Both the Eagle and the St. Louis papers were full of it. There was a night blooming cereus at the home of Colonel H. L. Taylor. The residence of Ex-Senator John T. Kelly in Wichita township was struck by

lightning. Miss Dencie M. Stevens entertained at her home on South Emporia. Her guests were; Misses Mabel Lawson, Lena Botts, Grant Charles, Ernest Cramer Regarding the faisity and foolishness Will O. Gabriel, John Tucker, Charles

The residence of J. D. Botkin in this

Sheriff Hays was trying to re-trace Dr. R. M. Stevenson new superinter dent of the schools, arrived from Colum-

The clearing house report for 189 show ed a total of \$638,873; 1888 the total for the same week was \$608.873. This week (1812)

Mrs. Farnham of Dakots, once Miss of infidelity and secularism that borders | Josie Reynolds, a teacher in the public Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schumacher of Hill-

side avenue, celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding. James H. Swinford of Illinois, was visiting John D. Hutchings of College

Hill Big meetings were held in the opera protecting and motive power that moves house and at Morgan's Grove, ten mi'es northwest, to meet the English capital-

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Reese gave birthday party for their daughter Bertha. The guests were: Affie Dodge, Lilite Blaker, Nellie Reese, Eva Imboden, Hattic McClung, Jessie Kendall, Sophia Get. to, Lena Bissantz, Mary Garver, Jennie Case, Mary McLain, Ida Kauffman, Lizopinions of those agnostic writers and of gie Lyon, Gracle McAdams. Bessie Brun er and Ola Kineaid.

Burton car works was having trouble with high water and was rearing Rev. and Mrs. Samuel L. Hamilto debrated their china wedding.

Miss Ada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. R. Payne, was married to Mr. Rich-

The sidewalks of Douglas avenue being widened. A big crowd of Wichita people went to

Milwankee to attend some event there. Miss Suste Dickson, daughter of Mr. G. H. Perry Allen was nominated for com-

missioner in the Western district by the Democrats. Mr. George M. McDonald went to New Birmingham, Texas, to live.

Misses Nellora Berry and Luetta Rush entertained at the home of Mr. J. L. Powell, Park Place. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rush, Miss Livingston, Misses Eva Simpson, Maggie Simpson, Effa Barnett of Conway Springs, Ida Brown, Ida Doyd, Messrs Metcalf, H. C. Dunbar, Robert Sweet, W. S. Foutz. W. H. Wecks, Hammond Weeks, Dale Snively, James Simpson, Orlo Law and H. M. Munn.

Although 1889 was the big corn year in Mr. George M. Walden of St. Louis and family arrived in Wichita to live.

This item was news those days, "One of the electric cors had an accident happen . Judge Wall presenting I. P. Campbell to it last night which will lay it in the round house for a short time. Arriving about 10:30 at the corner of Douglass and Market the trolley slipped from the wire and striking the cross wire broke in two. Miss Ola Kinkead entertained for her cousin Miss Alice Johnston of Kingman. The guests were: Misses Gall Caldwell, Lutu Sherwood, Offile Reese, Anna Zeininger, Dovie Robinson, Mrs. E. Robinson small herd would grow sufficiently large of Garden Plain, Florence Washburne, porter of Esterhasy, acted the part of the to justify me in so doing. The time has Mabel Sandefur, I'la Reese, Margie Dean,

Who Chev Are Mysteries of Drevius

Case Explained. The following table explains the significance of the names and persons and mat-

ters that figure in the Dreyfus trial. The Bordereau-The document found is bits among the waste paper at the Ger tribute to Drevius, though undoubtedly Esterhasy wrote it. It offers secret in formation, and is, of course, unsigned and undated.

The Secret Dossler-A collection of more or less private documents bearing on the case, only one of which, unless the War Office has manufactured any more forger. ies, mentions Dreyfus by name, and this is absolutely commonplace and innocent The "Dixi" article-Written by Esterhazy in the "Eclair," bitterly sttacking Picquart on private information illegally lent him by the War Office.

The "Blanche" and "Speranza" grams-Two telegrams forged by Du Paty de Clam and Esterhany, and sent to Picquart with the object of "bluffing" him into the belief that a lady who was in the "plot" had given away the "secret" that he forged the Esterhazy "petit Lieu. The Petit Bleu-A telegram found at the

German Embassy, written by Colonel von Schwarzkoppen, the German military attache, to Esterhany, inviting him to call It was torn up, the writer having changed his mind about sending it. This Haterchazy contends is a forgery. They Weyler Letter-A forged letter

fice. Author probably, De Clam. Ce Canadile De D . . .- A phrase of the documents of the secret dossler. Does not refer to Drevfus, but to a subordinate, whose name is said to be known to the French war office.

incriminating Dreyfus, sent to the war of-

The "Documents Liberateur"-In other words, that beginning "Ce canalle de "-was the famous one which Esterhazy threatened Felix Faure he woo'd disclose, unless protected against Picquart He alleged it had been stolen by Picquart for a foreign embasey. Esterhazy eventually returned it to the war office after it had served its purpose.

Lieutenant Colonel Picquart-Ex-head of the intelligence department, took up the cause of Dreyfus on the ground of insufficiency of evidence, and also produced the famous petit bleu (telegram), alleged to have been written to Esterhazy by the German attache, Colonel von Schwarzkoppen, making an appointment, but then torn cp and the pieces thrown into the covered by secret agents. He was removed from the army and imprisoned on a charge of forging the petit bleu himself. Since liberated. The Bayard of the 'Affaire."

M. Zola-The novelist, published his now famous letter of accusation ("J'Accuse") against the entire French general staff, accusing them, in point of fact, of a gigantle conspiracy to convict Dreyfus. Put on trial, convicted, fined and sentenced to imprisonment. He appealed and his sentence was quashed. Again prosecuted, but on a sentence in his article which barred any reference to the Dreyfus case. Hence he permitted judgment to go by default, and, being condemned, left the country, appealed, and Rved in England, returning only recently to France. His celebrated denunciation is now proved to have been

founded on absolute truth. Commandant Forsinetti-Director of the Cherche Midi prison, where Dreyfus was made any confession, and eventually, for affirming a belief in his innocence, fell into disgrace

M. Mathieu Dreyfus-The brother of the captain, was one of the pioneers in the campaign for revision. It was he who first denounced Esterhazy as the writer Drayfus campaign.

Count Walsin-Esterhazy-A soldier of fortune of the shadlest type, was one of the chief opponents of Dreyfus. M. Mathleu Dreyfus having denounced him as the writer of the bordereau, he was tried and acquitted, amid an anti-Jewish manifestation. Subsequently arrested on a 'Blanche" telegrams, but liberated on a technical point. He was, however, expelled from the army, and has since gravitated between Holland, London and Paris. now fully admitting he wrote the bordercau by desire, and now denying he ever said so. There is little doubht he did write it. With Du Paty de Clam, he stooped to any anti-Dreyfus trick, no matter how mean, but he played all parties equ-

M. Scheurer-Kestner-The senator. The first public man who prominently took up able champion, who was not afraid of con-

sequences. Maitre Fernand Labort, consel of Zola and Picquart, Also now appearing at Rennes

Maltre Demange, Drevfus' counsel at the court-martial and during the present trial.

Handwriting experts-Dreyfus trial No. 1-M. Gobert,* M. Pelletfer,* M. Charavay, * ** M. Teyssoniere, ** and M. Bertillon.** Zola trial-M. Paul Meyer.* M. A. Molinier.* M. E. Molinier.* M. Celerier. M. L. Franck, M. Havet, M. Paul Moriaud. M. Girv. M. Bournoas and Dr. Herfcourt.* Esterhazy trial-M. Counard,* M. Belhomme** and M. Varinard.**

* All pro-Drevfus. M. Charavay was at first against Dreyfus, then changed his views. All the witnesses at the Zoia trial considered that Esterhazy wrote the bo derent:

" Gave it as their opinion that Drevius wrote the bordereau, the three called at of busines ability in a women, her ignorthe Esterhagy trial affirming that they be, Baved Dreyfus traced the bordereau from Esterhazy's handwriting in order to conceal his own guilt and incriminate another. M. Bertillon lent the comic side to the affair, drawing up a welrd design of a fortress with defenses to indicate his views on caligraphic differences. It was received with shricks of laughter at the Zola trial, and utterly discredited his view. None of the experts favoring Esterhany are men of much repute.

General Mercier-Minister of war (No vember, 1998-January, 1999) when Drevfus was arrested. His bitterest foe, and utsecret evidence before the court martial

M. Cavalgnac-Minister of war (Ovice ber, 1995-April, 1896; June, 1898-September, 1996), announced the discovery of Henry's forgery, but reaffirmed his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus. He is a cousin of De-

Lieutenant Colonel Henry-Piequari's successor in the intelligence department. To supply non-existent evidence, forged a telegram in the secret dossier. On die ery and arrest, he cut his throat in Mont Valerien.

Licutenant Du Paty De Clam-The mele dramatic villain of the piece, set a trap to surprise Dreyfus by dictating to him the text of the bordereau. Warm sup-"vetled lady," assisted in torging tele-

dirty work of the war office. Since dis-owned by all and expelled from the army. General Zurlinden-War minister (Jenuary, 1995-October, 1995). Ex-military gov-ernor of Paris. Chiefly memorable for his expression in the chamber of absolute conviction of the guilt of Dreytus. A fin

type of military blusterer.

M. Delegorgue—President of the Zela trial. Made history by his stock saying in favor of the war office party: "The

question shall not be put." General Billot-Minister of war (April 1996-June, 1998) during the time of the Henry forgeries. To his Scheurer-Kestner opened up his doubts on the validity of the conviction of Dreyfus. Billot played him false, and took his stand on the "author ity of the chose juge." Muddled the Zola trial and stands convicted of consistent underhand practices.

General Chanoine-Minister of war (Sep tember 18, 1898-October, 1898). A creatur of Zurlinden. Chiefly memorable for his stagey resignation in the chamber.

General Roget-The manufactures early all the war office lies about Dreyfus, the revision of whose trial he bitterly opposed. He was the savior of the gen eral staff in its most illicit machination and that was why M. Deroulede tried to induce him to march on the Elysee, Cuignet-Discovered Henry

forgery, and was satisfied with the rest of the documents of the secret dossier which he collected and filed. Generally n.Istrusted. M Hadamard-The father-in-law o

Dreyfus, a rich Paris merchant. General Boisdeffre-Chief of the genera staff at the time of the Dreyfus prose curion. Resigned because Henry deceived him. Was in touch with all the Esterhazy trickeries. Now ill, and keeping in the background.

dering report at the time of the Esterbasy court martial. Commandant Besson D'Ormescheville Drew up the "act of accusation" for the court martial of 1894. Assumed allega-

Commandant Ravary-Drew up the blun

tions of guilt to be guilt. General Gonse-Was the immediate superior of Picquart, scainst whom he was, after a moment's hesitation, a con sistently warm supporter of Esterhazy Unquestionably had doubts about Dreyfus guilt till the influence of headquarters ande him solid with the other generals since when he bitterly opposed revision. Speranza Letter-Forged letter sent to Picquart with the object of inspiring offi cial circles with the belief that was at

agent of the Drevfus syndicate. Cour de Cassation-Highest French cour of appeal. The body which decreed the re trial of Dreyfus. The Dossier-The collection of legal doc

ments bearing on a case. Properly speaking, the "envelope" containing the documents. M. Lemencier Picard-War office agent and forger of the humbler type. Laid a trap for the Drayfus party, which failed, He was imprisoned and hanged himself.

General Le Pellieux-Also on the French general staff. Supported Esterhazy and used the Henry forgery in the Zola trial as an "absolute proof" of the guilt of Dreyfus. Schwarzkoppen-The German military attache in Paris to whom the

bordereau was sent, and who wrote the petit bleu to Esterhazy. Major Pizzardi-The Italian military at tache, supposed erroneously, to have had relations with Dreyfus. Sent the telegram

to his government on which Henry based his forgery.

Revision—The rehearing of a case. Colonel Sandherr-Member of the general staff and a fanatical anti-Semite. Died from brain disease soon after the first trial at which he played a prominent part

The Syndicate-A figment of the Magination of the anti-Semiles, who came to th conclusion that a number of wealthy persons were financing and "working" the

gram, which Henry falsified. M. Betulus-The magistrate who made the preliminary examination in the Es-Mme. De Boulancy-A relation of Ester

correct translator of the Pannizardi tele-

terhazy case. hazey and an acquaintance of Colonel charge of forging the "Speranza" and Picquart. Esterhazey tried to drag her into the conspiracy hatched against Picquart by suggesting she wrote several letters. It was absolutely false, M. Betrand-Representative of the gov

ernment at Zola's second trial, and violator of the law for the purpose of saving M. Felix Faure-President of the French

republic, and an unqualified supporter of the general staff against Dreyfus. M. Sasmir-Perier-President at the time of the Dreyfus trial. He had the courage to speak out in the court of cessation and the cause of revision (in July, 1897). An announced that the prisoner was convicted on secret evidence.

Mme. De Pays-The mistres of Ester hagy. M. Gribelin-The keeper of the archives

Camain Lebrun-Renaud-An officer whom, it was at one time alledged, Dregfus made a confession. As a matter of fact he did nothing of the kind. Only the war office, by purposely distorting the officer's report on the circumstances, made it ap-

pear that he did. Veiled Lady-Was Du Paty de Clam, dis. guised, who handed the "document liberatuer' to Esterhazy, near the Arc de Triomphe. It was suggested that Esterbazy thought the lady was inspired by revenge on Picquart.

WOMEN AND BANKS.

Several of the largest banks of New York city declare that women depositors ance of banking rules, her inability to keep her batance straight, her lack of knowledge of what to do with a check and her general disregard of banking rules are all well enough for the comic papers, they say, out the fact is that women give lesstrouble to employees and are more

The New York Evening Post invistigated-the matter. "We find our female cursaid the cushier of the Fifth Avenue bank, which has 2,500 women depositors, Of course when a woman is opening an account for the first time, has never done terly implacable. It was he who taid anything of the kind before, and is tenorant of banking regulations, she must necessarily ask questions, and naturally feels a little awkward at first. But it is oticcable that after our method of doing business has once been explained, and any points upon which she is ignorant made clear, she seldom makes an error. The men depositors are quite as likely to make pareless or foolish mistakes as women."

The Fifth Avenue bank has probably more women depositors than any bank in the city. In 1876 it introduced a special department for women, and caters espen ially to them. Seperate paying and re ceiving tellers and bookkeepers look after are provided, in which are desks with everything requisite for egrrespondence. Even dainty silver-lettered engagement tooklets and callendars are furnished On

Continued on Eleventh page.

On Constitutions Englishmen Cells

of lincie Sam's. The Constitution of the United States was recently made the subject of two essay by Prof. Dicey before Oxford

University, England. Prof. Dicey's first lecture before the University Extension meeting consisted in a comparison of the consti-tutionalism of Republican America, as exhibited in the Federal of the State constitutions, with the modern monarchial onstitution of England. The constitution of the thirteen colonies, he said; were English; the Declaration of Independence mon law of Pastand and English statute law up to 1776 still applied as before. The men who carried through the American revolution were, like thel Whigs of 1685 'the least revolutionary of revolution ists." Nowhere more than in America. whence the French had been triumphant expelled, was there greater exultation in the freedom of the English people, as contrasted with other European peoples who lived under despotisms. Americans shared to the full a prevalent belief that the prosperity of England was due to its constitution. The complaint of the colonists was not in their case the principles of the constitution had been vio lated. Washington, like George III. might have termed himself "a revolution Whig." Kent has recorded the great impression made on him by reading Blackstone's Commentaries, which had in America a circulation quite immense for the time. Montesquien, then widely acknowledged as an authority on the English constitution, was admired by Burke as much as by the authors of the "Feder. At the moment of separation the English constitution "seemed to every American the model of a free government." Morover, the English nists brought to the New World, with the emmon law, "all those conceptions of individual freedom and the proper rela tion of the government to private citisens which had found expression in the constitution of England." Tuening now to details and qualifica

tions, feudal elements surviving in Eng land naturally disappeared in America especially in New England, where Puritan ideals prevailed. Montesquieu's in fluence emphasized the importance of the principle of the separation of powers; and "the necessity for substituting a written and rigid for an unwritten and flexible constitution" worked changes far greater han American constitutionalists probably realized. A like reverence for the rule of law obtains in America and Eng land, as contrasted with a tolerance, as in France and elsewhere, of special rights and special laws to rihe execu tive and its agents. In both countries, "the private rights of citizens to personal liberty" are "the foundation rather than the result of the constitution." Universal suffrage was not more essen tial to the American constitution as originally framed than to that of England in 1786. The supremacy of the constitution in America, and the consequent function of the judiciary in disregarding laws onsistent with the constitution, wheth. er of the state or of the United States, is a point of clear difference between America and England. This American provision results from Montesquieu's doctrine as to the importance of the separation of the three powers. Another specifically American arrangement is that of the non-parliamentary executive. The president has powers which may enable him, under favorable circumstances, "to balance or even overbalance the authority of congress." His cabinet officers are "just such a ministry as George III. would have instituted if he could." has been well said by Mr. Bryce that Abraham Lincoln was more powerful than had been any Englishman since

The subordination of congress and the state legislatures to the constitution of the United States and the several states was here dwelt upon, and the disposition of the judiciary was discussed. Suppose an English judge having to deal with a contract under the Gaming Act of 1992 If he holds that act to apply, he treats the contract as vold, and his duty is done. It may be otherwise with an Amer lean, say a Philadelphian, judge, who may clearly see that the Pennsylvania act applies, and may yet have to disregard this act as in some definite way violating the stat constitution. In this particular an American judge has a duty not paralleled in the range of an English judge's functions.

Another peculiarly American constitu tional practice is that of elegislation by the people through a constitutional convention, which may be elected with the express purpose of limiting certain powers as exercised by a state legislature. Such a convention differs materially from French constitutional assemblies such as that of '48 or '71. The sovereignty of the French people is for the moment vested in such an assembly, which has more duties than that of framing a constitutiontion. The American constitutional convention is "the very best form of law aking by the people, for (i) It is not elected on party lines, (2) it may does contain eminent men who would not, or could not, take part in ordinary political affairs; (3) its whole mind is devoted tracted by national dangers or party considerations; (5) it cannot carry measures

Prof. Dicey's second lecture dealt with he working of the American constitutiol. Briefly adverting to the fact that in his first lecture, a skeleton outline of the American constitution, space had forbidden his doing justice to the senate, the becturer remarked that the building of a constitution was one thing and the working of it quite another. The latter de stances of the people who manage There were conspicuous merits in the working of the American constitution. At the very outset it accomplished what was little short of af miracle in politics. There was a period between the Declaration of Independence and the final adoption of the present constitution, which came after the Trenty of Paris and was therefore not a favorite subject of study for Englishmen. This period was charac terized by a degree of political inefficolonies that made its history a painful topic for Americans. To this period aterm was set by the adoption of the constitution, and the marvellous political success which the new order palpably organized and made possible served in large measure at once to account for and in justify the loyal enthusiasm with which Americans regarded their consti-

Three great and good results, among thers mentioned by the lecturer, were and advancing from Sangale impressively dwelt on. The constitution had adopted liself to-expansion of territory and population unparalleled in history. The area over which it is the ultimate and organizing law is prodictous, and the population under it had grown in 1899 from that of Switzerland, or about three millions, to sixty millions. Over this vast empire there prevalled such ab-

was elsewhere unparalleled in history. This was a great consummation, as was also the substantial recognition recogni-tion of the rule of law in every part of the Union. Furthermore, Americans had achieved, in an incredibly short space of time the complete abatement of the worst sort of bitter-feelings ordinarily so persistent and ineradicable after enngui-

As to the defects in the working of the American constitution, these attached. said Prof. Dicey, partly to circumstances and in some degree to the constitution it-self. Circumstances had been most favorable at the outset, but the strain of a fort of world invasion had been sudden and evil. A trend toward a somewhat exclusive interest in the greater concerns local and state issues, had been accentuated unhappily by the unscrupulous naturalization of raw and ignorant immigrants, often of more than questionable antecedents. Then, also, there was the custom inherent in various constitutional provisions of requiring that a member, whether of congress or of a state legis-lature, or even of the city boards of aldermen, should be eligible only by his immediate neighbors. No congressional dis-triot could be represented by a member whose residents was outside of the narrow limits of the district. Apply such a bim famous as an Instructor. Althrule retrospectively in England, and that remarkable group of reforming Whigs who lived mainly in Edinburgh, founded the Edinburg Review, and got thems elves elected to represent various boroughs not in Edinburgh and many of them bearing the unsavory title of Rotten Boroughs, could never have come to the front, could never have carried through that program of necessary reform upon which the present soundness of the English constitution so largely depended.

were also several serious defects, which could be summarily connected with what night be called its unresponsiveness. Its wise framers, fresh from the abuse of power at their expense by George III., abuses of power in colonies by irresponsible and incompetent colonial governors and other emissaries under the prerogative, had devised a system of checks and alances which effectually hampered the various powers of their body politic. But in the working of their system, responsibility had disappeared along with all possibility of the abuse of power. Hence arose a situation in which the government at Washington did not feel reponsible for the acis of the government say Illinois, while in Illinois neces eary acts of government in the local in terest were hampered and suspended in vague expectation of interference from Washington. In the matter of taxation there was an entire lack of any provis on making it any one's duty to consider the whole amount of taxation imposed upon the people. Congress dealt with Federal taxes, while the several states imposed such local taxes as they deemed cessary. The prevalence of lynching and the small proportion of actual co victions for murder, as well as the alarming frequency of homicide, were then ad verted to in feeling terms. The lectures losed by hinting that the one thing most indispensable for righting the most glaring wrongs now made possible by the working of the American constitution, was some modification of those constitu tional provisions requiring those who received political office by popular election to be actually resident in the district that elects them. The good men and true are there in America; let them be brought to the front as they were when the constitution was framed, and effectual rem dies will not be far to seek

AN OFFICER'S VIEW Colonel W. E. Hutchinson has receive from an officer of the regular army is the Philippines, whose name is omitt

Parts of the letter follow: You ask me to write you events on participant in wartime scenes. I will relate one that contains adventure, perse- and eloquent. verance, bravery and coincidental trag- While in school at Connesst, this conedy peculiar to a class of western and southern men whom you once knew, representatives like Reed of Wisconsin. study sione. Consent being given he built

After the affair at Malolos we were un-

usually annoyed by sharpshooters when-

Ornahundro of Texas.

ever our akirmishers advanced. For cooly practicing with the Philippines in the duel of death. On inquiry it proved best, to be another Trainor-you remember poor Trainer who could not keep out of the affair at "The Infernal Caverns" and was mortally wounded. This man, Young, had been an old scout with Crool and Custer. He said he came all the way from the states to give the boys a lift, meaning our soldlers. I suppose he was under the spell of Mars and could though now well along in years, seek to not keep away. He was identified by some of the older officers and made chief scout and allowed to pick up some thirty or more kindred spirits from the troops. On advancing to San Yeldre the enemy crossed the river, firing the bridge, which was defended by intrenchments on their side. Young came up with his gallant to constitution-making; (4) it is not dis- securis; ordered all but himself and hi assistant, Harrington, to sling their riffes, organize a fire brigade with cam paign hats for buckets and put out the fire, which they did under a constant rain of Mauser bullets. Meanwhile Young and Harrington, armed with their deadly revolvers, ran along the stringers through fire and smoke got close to the other end and the enemy, therefrom behind angle-blocks and x-braces they shot deadly range and drew all the fire on themselves. Young was finally shot, but Harrington stood by him, driving off the was sent to Mantin for treatment. In a week a telegram came to his scome say-"Young died at 1 p. m. today." Harrington at the same hour sat down and fell asleep from exhaustion at the front; when approached with the news of go to the World's Fair with my speci-Young's death it was found that a bullet mena" had broken his neck as he sat assess. hour with Young. Thus the two heroes again crossed the river together-but this time that stream which is bridgeless and has never known a Charun like the Styx to ferry and return. One more incident that is "one on the

navy, 'and then I close the stories, as you know I am no literary man. In Dewey's celebrated naval hattle here, just as the fight began a steam launch was observed displaying the Spanish flag parently to lay in wait for the Olympia At once it was taken for granted that I hatteries of Dewey's fleet poured shut and shell at it to the end of the artion. boat with a perishable cargo and the

Continued on E-eventh page.

Great Penman Facts About the

Man, Spencer, A writer from Geneva, Obio says: Th is a project on foot here to erect a mam-orial library to the memory of the world's greatest proman. Platt R. Spencer, The new building will be of stone, and is 40 cost \$20,000. Besides an extensive library it is to shelter the historical coof Ashinbu's County.

In this town of some 2000 inhabits Early Reserve, and in the little log school house, which was also his residence, in first taught writing. This little log hot is fresh in the memories of h the most successful men and women of the United States, who in early days cares this school, which was commonly known

as "Jerico" or the "Log Seminary." Spencer's life was filled with hardships, and all that he attained was gained hard study, hard work and strength of purpose. He could, therefore, as a teachin their struggles for an education. was as much Spencer's attitude toward his pupils as his espablitties that made Spencer was a teacher of many branches his specialty, as is well known, was pen-Spencerian system of writing are taught today most extensively in every state in

When these characters first took form it was not upon carefully prepared paper, but in the sands by the water's edge, on the bark of trees and upon the fram forming the cabin of a lake steamer, Long before he had attained the age of eight years his great desire was to

Even at this early age his hardships in pursuing his chosen work are notice for up to that time he had never seen a piece of writing paper. He had heard surtured in traditions full of analogous of writing paper and its uses, however, and it was his great desire to secure, if possible, a single sheet. He then lived at East Fishkill, New York state, his native town. This point was a Meeca for lumbermen in those days, who often traversed a distance of 20 miles to the nearest town

of any wine. To one of these lumbermen the ambition boy intrusted what was probably the first penny, sustructing him to buy him a sheet of paper before his return. It was nearly midnight when the lumperman wrrived back at Fishkill, but Platt was walting for him, and, with the precious sheet before him, in his room he began to write, He would often walk miles to borrow a book, and retrace the distance to return promptly. On those journeys raw turalpa are said to have many times formed his meals. Later he used to walk burefooted through the sonw to the district chool, with but one aim in view-an edu-

cation The Spencer family was industrious, but poor, His father, Caleb Spencer, dies when Platt was 6 years of age, leaving Mrs. Spencer and 11 children. The father was a Revolutionary soldier. Two of his sons were soldiers in the same war, and

their met their death. When Spencers moved West from New York to Ashtabula county a new oppor-tunity opened to Platt, which was to write in the sands on the beach while fish-

At the age of 14 years Platt made the Fourth of July speech at Kingsville. This was indeed an honor, for Kingaville, although small in size, supported the leadand was looked upon as an important edu ational centre. Since that time such men as Senator Burrows, of Michigan; Judge Alidon W. Tourgee of, New York, author of "A Fool's Errand:" very entertaining letter centaining Northway, from Obio, and others attendsome side-lights not hitherto divuiged. ed school at Kingaville Academy. This Fourth of July speech was probably Spencer's debut upon the lecture platform. As curring here that would interest an old a lecturer throughout the remainder of

his life he was interesting, impressive ty. Spencer asked permission to build a partition around his deak, that he might Archie MacIntosh of Oregon, and John the partition. His permanship was so noticeably fine that he was levied upon to write copies for the entire writing class of the school. These copies were quality of his own composition, and many times some time on each ndvance a man in were verses of poetry containing some citizens' dress might be seen in our line gem of thought. He once wrote a poem

on "the pen," which is considered his When he became a teacher himself he gave no equatenance to the pupil who was inclined to waste his time. He would, bowever, stay hours after school by as sist the willing pupil, and a parent could have taken no more heartfelt interest in their welfare.

It is for this reason that his munits

remember him in a

Mahlon J. Woodruff of New York chy, has erected a stone at the grave of Mr. Spencer in Geneva cometery, and on this stone are the following words: PLATT BUSINESS SPENCER Post, Penman, Educator, Author of Spencerian Penmanship, Reformer, Benefactor,

Erected by his Grateful Posts

MARLON J. WOODBUFF. New York City, Mr. Woodruff also first proposed eng memorial library in 1865, and ever since more and more have interreted themselves in the project until new it seems likely that it will be a success in the not fa distant figure. The members of the ilthe enemy as fast as they could fire in brary board at the present time who have charge of this new project are Bobert & Spencer, C. I. Chamberlein, A. E. Martin, A. M. Ford, S. S. Scarle, Henry Meund. enemy until the troops came up. Young Pluma L. Cowles, Ellen B. Treat and

Sara F. Goodstein. Among Spencer's many pupils were the Semone Look and Enetman. He admired their work greetly, and once said to James Dock, "If I had your hand I would

His zeal to his fight against the curse The answer to that telegram went back of strong drink was augmented by a little that Harrington also died at the same experience in his own life, for even this great man at the age of thirty years become addicted to the use of liquor. He wrote his own temprant pldge, which rend as follows: "I hereby pledge God and the of liquor." Around the house where he had learned to drink he marked off a truck at a radios of eighty rods and vowed that he would never again enter with In that limit, and he never did. His falls, ful wife abled frim greatly to his magnifi-

cent fight sgulest the tempter. Lyman P. Rosness, the youngest such h perhaps the best yes artist to the world today. He once placed on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial a most actia tic specimen called "The Deckrethes of Independence," which was principled finest specimen of pan work in the world at that time.